

found in the hymns, and is unsupported by any more positive statements. That the Sindus were not nomads is evident from the repeated allusions to fixed dwellings, and villages, and towns; and we can scarcely suppose them to have been, in this respect, behind their barbarian enemies, the overthrow of whose numerous cities is so often spoken of. A pastoral people they might have been, to some extent; but they were, also, and, perhaps, in a still greater degree, an agricultural people, as is evidenced, by their supplications for abundant rain and for the fertility of the earth, and by the mention of agricultural products, particularly, barley (p. 57). They were a manufacturing people; for the art of weaving, the labours of the carpenter, and the fabrication of golden and of iron mail, are alluded to: and, what is more remarkable, they were a maritime and mercantile people.

'Not only are the *Suktas* familiar with the ocean and its phenomena, but we have merchants described as pressing earnestly on board ship, for the sake of gain (p. 152); and we have a naval expedition against a foreign island, or continent (*dwipa*)

frustrated by a
shipwreck (p. 307). They must, also, have
made some
advance in astronomical computation ; as
the adoption
of an intercalary month, for the purpose
of adjusting
the solar and lunar years to each other,
Is made
mention of (p. 65). Civilization must have,
therefore,
made considerable progress; and the
Hindus must
have spread to the sea-coast, possibly
along the
Sindhu or Indus, into dutch, and Gujarat,
before they